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SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

ELOQUENT APPEAL!

State Central Committee

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. REPUBLICAN }
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, }
No. 1105 Chestnut St., Phila., Sept. 28, 1870.

The Republican State Central Committee presents the people of Pennsylvania with pride and pleasure its political record since the Committee last addressed them.

The Republican party is the party of progress, political advancement and the dissemination of knowledge among men. The Democratic party is the party of obstruction and resistance to the onward march of our advancing civilization. The former emblazons on its banners the motto "the greatest good to the greatest number," embracing in its philanthropy the welfare of our fellow men. The latter would reserve its beneficence to a single race. The first seeks to advance and promote the wealth, happiness and comforts of American citizens in preference to others. The second aims to promote the interests of foreigners in preference to those of our own people. With such a broad difference of political faith, the action of the two parties is in accordance therewith.

The Democratic party, wedded to slavery and perpetuating its power through that institution, had well nigh destroyed the integrity of the Union. To the Republican party was left the task of restoring it through a series of years. Since the Democratic rebellion was crushed, the Republican party has been industriously endeavoring to heal the wounds that Democracy has made, and by Congressional action last session the last of the States that remained out of the Union were admitted into its paternal fold. We have now an undivided Union, with every State in the full enjoyment of its political privileges as a member thereof, notwithstanding the Democratic resistance to such a happy consummation.

The Emancipation Proclamation and the Fourteenth amendment gave an entire race privileges as American citizens which they had not heretofore possessed, upon the Jeffersonian principle of the equality of man. But the southern Democracy sought to nullify their influence, even to the extent of its own political power. This obstructive action of the Democracy necessitated the Fifteenth amendment, conferring the right to vote on all American citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. But the southern Democracy endeavored to destroy the beneficent provisions of that amendment by fraud and violence. Hence came the necessity of the act to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth amendment. Both to the amendment and the act to enforce it the Democratic party gave its undisguised and unconditional opposition, and to-day again, in unhesitating manner denounces that amendment, made under constitutional forms, as unconstitutional and of no effect.

This disorganizing policy it pursues throughout the Union with a view to unite the old pro-slavery feeling of the south with the stand-still policy of the northern democracy, in the vain hope that such an unhallowed coalition may result in once more gaining the reins of national political power. In this hope it will be surely disappointed, for no friend of equal rights and equal support before the law, and no voter of that race which has been enfranchised by the liberal and enlightened acts of the Republican party, can ever give its support to a party whose political policy is so retrogressive as is that of the Democratic party.

Ever anxious to relieve the people from the burdens of an oppressive taxation, resulting from our efforts necessary to crush out a Democratic rebellion, the Republican party has sought to adjust the internal revenue laws so as to afford immediate relief to all classes of the people. It has abolished all the special taxes, that were so irritating and annoying, and now the necessaries of life, such as the tax on salt, the doctor, the farmer, and men in most occupations, can pursue their avocations without receiving visits from the tax gatherer. There now remains a tax on a few articles, such as liquors, tobacco, stamps, bank dividends, and one or two other things, which belong to the class of luxuries rather than of necessities.

The delicate question of so adjusting the duties on imports as to afford the best possible protection to our American manufacturers and their laborers against the low wages and pauper labor of Europe, has been carefully considered by the Republican majority in Congress, and in spite of the hostility of the Democracy an act was passed carefully discriminating between those articles which we could not manufacture or produce and those which we could, and affording adequate protection to the latter and admitting the former at low rates or free of duty. In the controversy over this act, the Democratic party was always in unison with the foreign free traders and gave its influence to the interests of foreign manufacturers and importers and against the American laborer.

By the reduction of the internal revenue and customs taxes and duty on imports, the people have been relieved from the payment of burdens estimated at eighty millions of dollars per annum.

In addition to this, it has reduced the army both to a considerable extent, and the expenses of the army and navy several millions per annum.

The public debt has been its especial care. By a careful husbanding of the resources of the people, by exacting a rigid accountability from all persons employed in the revenue department, by a closer collection of the taxes, by whisky frauds, by a prosecution of defaulters and violators of the revenue laws, it has managed to secure to the Treasury millions of money which, under a prodigate Democratic administration, were allowed to go into the hands of dishonest office holders. By this economy and vigilance the revenues have been greatly augmented and the results may be seen in the extinction of *one hundred and sixty millions of the public debt* since the present administration came into power. This reduction may be still further increased when a prosperous state of the money market, now disturbed by European wars, may enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt at a lower rate of interest, as is provided for by a law of the last session.

The development of the unsettled public domain, by a judicious and prudent policy of land grants to railroads, has resulted in the binding together of the two extremes of the Republic, opened the way for settlers to penetrate to the mines, and developed the vast mineral resources of the nation that hitherto were inaccessible and unknown; saved many millions annually in the cost of army transportation, and ended the costly Indian wars wherever the "iron horse" penetrated. As soon as such of these great avenues of commerce as are necessary for the full present development of the country to settlers shall have been completed, a still closer husbanding of the lands for actual settlers will obtain, and every head of a family in the nation will be enabled to get a homestead free of expense, save office fees, within reach of a market for the products of his industry along these railroads.

By an act of the last session of Congress *every soldier who served ninety days in the Union army during the late rebellion, and was honorably discharged, can now have his one hundred and sixty acres under the homestead law*—a privilege denied to others, and which will afford great facilities to a comfortable home along these great highways of the nation.

In prosecuting to a successful termination these great and beneficial public measures, the Republican party, ever attached to the interests of the people, was always met by the hostility and opposition of the Democratic party, which seems to have no sympathy with the interests of the masses, but to be ruled by the wishes of foreign manufacturers and importers of the great commercial cities. Ever true to the cardinal principles of Democracy, which is a continual struggle for the welfare of the many against the encroachments of the few, it has always been ready to meet any issue that the Democratic party might make, and confidently to appeal to the people of the State and the nation for their verdict upon the issues made and their approval of its action.

Every member gained by the Democracy in our State or National Legislature will be an encouragement to that party to pursue their disastrous measures, and will discourage and dishearten Republicans, while every member gained by the Republicans will strengthen their hands in doing good for the people.

Let all disturbances, then, wherever they may be in our ranks, be healed. Let every candidate consider himself a representative, having care of the party interest rather than his own, and let private wishes and personal aspirations give way to the public good. By divisions we occasion bitterness of feeling that will not soon be healed. We defeat our candidates and elect those who are hostile, as we believe, to the best interests of the country.

Let personal feelings everywhere be sacrificed on the altar of our country's welfare. Let us be united, for in union there is strength, and we shall show results at the coming election that will gratify every one who has at heart the welfare of the State and Nation, and strengthen the Republican party which has thus far been so great a success.

Pennsylvania must maintain her Republican strength in Congress, or her dearest interests will be ruthlessly sacrificed. The next Legislature is charged with the duty of apportioning the State for Legislative and Congressional purposes, giving it an importance which only occurs once in seventy years, and the loss of Pennsylvania now will in all probability occasion the loss of her electoral vote to the Republican candidate for President in 1872, and a Democratic Legislature, if elected, will so apportion the State as to prevent the Republican party from regaining positions they have held so triumphantly for the last six years.

Let only those who were loyal and true during the rebellion be trusted now, and the world will see that a free republic cannot fail.

Let no feeling of confidence or apathy as to the result keep a Republican voter from attendance at the polls at an early hour upon election day, and a victory as glorious and as complete as greeted you last October will again crown your efforts.

[Signed.] JOHN COVODE.
Chairman.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1869.

Following is the vote in Allegheny county for Governor and County Commissioner at the last general election:

DISTRICTS.	Geary.	Hartranft.	Rosebush.	Dilworth.	Mellor.
PITTSBURGH.					
First Ward	116	200	253	116	218
Second Ward	42	108	75	42	108
Third Ward	139	239	154	99	208
Fourth Ward	93	183	104	76	200
Fifth Ward	164	412	250	160	389
Sixth Ward	93	207	113	93	207
Seventh Ward	263	253	256	180	191
Eighth Ward	111	178	214	158	171
Ninth Ward	201	316	244	201	316
Tenth Ward	273	210	144	98	204
Eleventh Ward	159	319	171	159	319
Twelfth Ward	97	208	98	97	208
Thirteenth Ward	96	198	149	113	177
Fourteenth Ward	107	198	119	107	198
Fifteenth Ward	244	348	263	244	348
Sixteenth Ward	79	206	79	79	206
Seventeenth Ward	205	275	227	181	254
Eighteenth Ward	73	203	73	73	203
Nineteenth Ward	28	58	28	28	58
Twentieth Ward	84	144	84	84	144
Twenty-first Ward	127	176	127	127	176
Twenty-second Ward	104	57	98	104	57
Twenty-third Ward	125	180	125	125	180
ALLEGHENY.					
First Ward	220	127	216	185	124
Second Ward	95	172	103	95	172
Third Ward, 1st precinct	105	202	120	107	203
Do. 2d precinct	87	171	110	87	171
Fourth Ward, 1st precinct	272	271	276	265	269
Do. 2d precinct	71	124	71	71	124
Fifth Ward	254	194	263	250	195
Sixth Ward	98	213	98	98	213
Seventh Ward	120	165	120	120	165
Eighth Ward	132	105	97	69	91
Ninth Ward					
Elizabeth	98	78	90	101	31
Elizabethtown	42	128	46	42	128
Monongahela	67	67	56	67	67
Braddock	116	70	99	105	29
Swissvale	39	39	39	39	39
Birmingham, 1st precinct	208	182	188	187	167
Do. 2d precinct	94	94	94	94	94
East Birmingham, 2 pre'ts	65	58	58	58	58
Mt. Washington	143	54	94	112	79
Sharpsburg	179	163	179	179	179
St. Clair					
McKeesport	229	153	54	208	117
Pitcairn's	76	58	76	76	58
West Elizabeth	21	3	21	21	3
Versailles	127	67	63	67	63
Turtle Creek	97	60	97	97	60

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, 22ND DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, 23RD DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
D. N. WHITE, Beaver.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

REGISTER this day.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94¼@94¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 52f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS in this county will close Saturday night. Let no voter neglect to attend to having himself properly registered, else he will experience much difficulty in proving his right to suffrage.

WE direct the especial attention of our readers to the very able and patriotic address of colored citizens to their Republican brethren. It is well worded, neat and dignified and clearly shows where our colored friends stand in this important campaign.

THE DEMOCRACY have thus far failed to hold a single public meeting. They dare not openly avow that they have not made one step forward during the past decade of years, but remain in the same old ruts and refuse to move forward with this progressive age.

IN a well prepared article on trade prospects the New York *Times* remarks that trades of all kinds seem to be brisk, if we may judge by the statements made by prominent firms in all branches of business. The demand for goods from the South and West continues to be sustained, and it is expected that the winter trade for 1870-71 will be unusually good, provided no outward complications of political and national affairs, tends, by affecting the price of gold, or otherwise, to produce a different result.

AFTER A DESPERATE and noble resistance Strasburg has been surrendered to the victorious German army. There was no disgrace attending the capitulation, for the defence was loyal and courageous, and not till the strong walls were battered down and the besieged people were reduced to extremities were the colors struck and the surrender made. The speedy fall of Metz may next be anticipated. General Ulrich has won for himself an enviable record as a brave, true and faithful soldier, worthy the confidence of the French people and the honor of the German foe, who compelled his capitulation by hard and incessant knocks.

AN EVENING PAPER yesterday, in a mysterious manner, asserted that Mr. Robb, candidate for the Assembly on the regular Republican ticket, "called upon Mr. Walton and *offered to withdraw in the latter's favor, for a consideration.*"

In response to this we have received, from the gentleman referred to, the following card:

MESSRS. EDITORS: That statement I pronounce a base misconstruction of what did occur between Mr. Walton and myself. I denounce the entire statement as a willful, malicious and deliberate falsehood, as I shall demonstrate by a card in to-morrow's issue of the CHRONICLE, in which I will give a full, positive and absolute denial of the statements made by Mr. Walton in his speech delivered on Tuesday night in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny. JNO. S. ROBB.

WE NOTE with our heartiest commendation an effort now being made in the Eastern cities to effect an abandonment of the present style of doctors' prescriptions. It is proposed that plain English names be used instead of Latin for the designation of the various drugs found in the case of the apothecary. Many of the fearful mistakes of such frequent occurrence in the compounding of medicine might be avoided if the Latin or pedantic system were abolished, and besides the sick man and his friends have a perfect right to know with what they are dosed. There is no necessity for calling red pepper *capsicum* or castor oil *oleum ricinum*, unless it be one of the rules of the medical profession to befogthe uninitiated and make them wonder at the depth of knowledge required to write and compound a simple prescription.

HON. SIMON DRUM, of Allegheny city, was last year a candidate for the Republican nominations to the office of Mayor, a position which he well and ably filled for three terms, but was defeated a few votes by Hon. A. P. Callow, the present Mayor. We regret exceedingly that he permitted himself to be used by the reform managers to supply a vacancy on their legislative ticket caused by the peremptory declination of R. C. Gray, Esq. We do not know that Mr. Drum has accepted the very doubtful honor, thus conferred, but it is entirely probable that his wishes were not consulted when such use was made of his name, and we are quite certain that his friends will be much surprised if he does not draw off and proclaim his loyalty and adherence to the Republican party, that has thrice willingly conferred high honors upon him. We believe Mr. Drum, like all good Republicans, is heartily in favor of party reform but who believe that it can best be brought about inside the party and never by an outside movement.

WHAT FAVRE REFUSED, Prussia has taken by force. Strasburg has fallen. In this victory, one more impediment to a future treaty of peace has been removed. Bismarck in all his interviews with Favre, has never failed to point out the fact that "provision against the next War" must be one of the articles of any peaceable adjustment of the difficulties. In his conditions to Favre he but repeated his demands made before the victory of Sedan. Strasburg has fallen, and Metz must soon follow. Without provision for his army, without food for his horses, with the terrible scourge of cholera carrying off his men and without the same military resources he may have had prior to the surrender of Toul for refusing to surrender, Bazaine must soon capitulate. We look upon the fate as a foregone conclusion. With Sedan, Toul, Laon, Chatillon, Strasburg and Metz in possession of Prussia, that Government will have all it ever demanded as security against a future war. We believe that after the fall of Metz, peace between Prussia and France will be adjusted without the sacrifice of Paris.

AT THE MEETING of the Republican County Executive Committee, held Sept. 8th, 1870, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee, speaking on behalf of *all* the Republicans of Allegheny county, *demands* a positive pledge from each of the candidates nominated for office by the recent conventions, that he will *endorse, abide by and sustain*, in every particular, the *letter* and *spirit* of the resolutions set forth and adopted by the aforesaid conventions

The following REPUBLICAN candidates have responded, in writing, to the above resolution of the Executive Committee, asking for pledges to support the platform of the party and the resolutions passed in the late county conventions.

They all pledge themselves unreservedly to abide by those resolutions in LETTER and SPIRIT:

J. S. Negley,	G. H. Anderson,
Henry Warner,	John A. Scott,
M. S. Humphreys,	J. G. West,
Jas. Taylor,	J. S. Robb,
J. H. Kerr,	D. N. White.
Joseph Ross.	

Jos. DILWORTH, Chairman,
H. M. Long, B. C. Christy, } Secretaries.

FROM the frantic appeals of Mr. Walton's friends for his election, in order that the *coal* interest may be cared for, one would think that there was no other interest in Allegheny county that needed the attention of our representatives, and that no one but the aforesaid Walton had the requisite ability to attend to such matters. The earnest attention of our numerous manufacturers is called to this aspect of the canvass now entered upon, and we beg of them to consider whether the election of a Congressman who is fully alive to the tariff issues, is not of vastly greater importance to them, and their material prosperity, than the success or defeat of any candidate for the Legislature can possibly be. The friends of the coal interest, too, should bear this in mind, for, upon the success of the manufactories of this county, they greatly depend for their measure of prosperity in the mining of coal. Then with this manifest fact before them is it not sheer madness for them to give assistance to a movement, which *if it attain any success whatever*, the defeat of a *strong tariff* candidate for Congress, and the election of Hopkins, an avowed *Free Trader*, must be the inevitable and sad result? A *Free Trade* representative of Allegheny county in Congress will be not only a novelty, but will prove rather an expensive one to our manufacturers in the end.

FREE TRADERS' MONEY.

The Democracy have become alarmed at the fact published by the GAZETTE and *Dispatch* that the Free Traders have sent twenty-five thousand dollars into this district to defeat Negley and elect Hopkins, a Free Trader. Who "blowed" on us? *Is* the anxious inquiry at the Democratic headquarters. A. W Foster, Esq., their chairman, is greatly incensed over it, and wants to know who has the money.

Can Mr. Foster for one moment think Hopkins and the Free Traders would allow him to know anything about it? Men possessed of the shrewdness these Free Trade fellows are, don't trust a man who changes his politics daily, in a secret of this kind. Oh, no! Mr. Foster will do very well to write what they tell him to, but when it comes to handling the money, he is not wanted. It is here, A. W., that you can depend on, but whether you will find out who is disbursing it or not, depends entirely on yourself. What we know will be published at the proper time.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

That is the question. Every vote for Negley is a vote for Protection; for steady work to our mechanics; for prosperity to the hearths of workingmen.

Every vote for Hopkins is a vote for Free Trade; for the extinction of our furnace fires; for turning our mechanics out of employment; for reducing our laborers to beggary.

And every vote for Frew is half a vote for Hopkins; half a vote for a paralyzed industry and a pauperised community.

There are merchants here, and even manufacturers, who contemplate voting for Frew. Let them think twice over it. If *they* are content to permit this district to be represented by a Free Trader, why should the representatives of other districts, not interested like us, bother themselves about Protection. If our citizens cannot take care of their own interests, surely no one else can be expected to do it for them.

Manufacturers, look to this! Every vote for Frew is worse than a vote thrown away—it opens the door for Free Trade success. If the Free Traders of New York can afford to send their British gold here, to help to put Hopkins through, surely *you* can afford to look the situation in the face and act with as much judgment in political as in monetary affairs.

The issue is Negley *or* Hopkins—Protection *or* Free Trade; and the election of Hopkins will be accepted throughout the nation as *your* verdict that Protection is no longer necessary.

CAN WE AFFORD IT?

We commend to our readers the following from the *Tribune* of Tuesday, September 27:

"PENNSYLVANIA.

"The XXIId and XXIIId Districts of the Key-Stone State are composed of Allegheny and Butler counties, and include the City of Pittsburgh and its suburbs, whereof Allegheny City (across the river) bears the same relation to her that Brooklyn does to New York. In these two districts, there is a Republican majority of about Ten Thousand; whereupon, two Republican tickets have been nominated in each, and there is danger that this split will result in the election of at least ONE DEMOCRAT, who will vote to elect an ANTI-TARIFF SPEAKER, and thus to put the WHOLE POWER OF THE HOUSE into the hands of those who teach that PITTSBURGH has been built up at the expense of the consumers of iron throughout the country. If PITTSBURGH CAN STAND THIS, the rest of us will HAVE TO; but we can perceive no GOOD REASON WHY A REPUBLICAN SHOULD THROW AWAY HIS VOTE ON AN IRREGULAR CANDIDATE, AND THUS CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELECTION OF HOPKINS. IT SEEMS TO US THAT PITTSBURGH CAN'T AFFORD IT."

This is the language of a journal known to the Republicans all over the Union. It calls to mind the fact that our county ought to be the last to trifle in this election. The position is plainly and boldly taken. The danger is fairly represented. The election of Hopkins would be a vote for an Anti-Tariff Speaker, whose election would put the whole power of the House into the hands of Anti-Tariff men. Republicans, can we afford it?

Which of the two creeds do you propose to follow? The *Tribune* or the *Commercial*? The first is a disinterested adviser, the last a sheet striving for leadership. Shall James H. Hopkins, an Anti-Tariff Democrat, represent the Iron interests of this county? If we say he shall, we will have no right to murmur if every State in the Union endorses our choice and does the same thing. If Allegheny county is so utterly indifferent to protecting her own especial branches of industry, as to divide the party and throw away her riches, by voting for a man outside the possibility of an election, she must reap as she has sown. But can we afford it?

If we cannot, we urge on all good Republicans to heed the advice given. To cast aside the bombast that declares Frew can be elected, and to take the commonsense view of the subject. Frew has no chance whatever. At the last election there was a strong and well defined principle. This year there is none. See to it in time that a folly that in the present condition of affairs is almost criminal, coupled with an ambition for leadership and a vindictiveness purely personal that *is* criminal, does not lead you to throw away your vote on Frew and thus elect Hopkins. YOU CANNOT AFFORD IT.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

JURORS' FEES TOO LARGE.

We have at last an explanation from the *Commercial* on special legislation. Wherever and whenever it has heretofore made an effort by bad logic to prove any of the charges made against the Republican party, figures invariably prove these charges false. For months we have heard from it, about the "immense spoils" pocketed by "the ring." How the office-holders were all cheats and knaves, not an honorable nor an honest man among them, and how they were corruptly using the people's money. Unfortunately the *Commercial* was not contented with making charges. It felt that our demands for proof required something more. It knew that the speakers in the cause of reform were not making arguments but assertions.

Driven to the necessity of attempting to prove something, a few days since it appeared dressed out in a tabular statement, and demanding of the GAZETTE to explain how since 1865 our ordinary county expenditures had been increased eighty nine thousand dollars. It also declared in italics that the millage had been increased from ten to sixteen mills, *and showed in its own opinion conclusively why it had been increased*. A day or two after it discovered its blunder, and came out with a correction, showing that it had made a slight mistake, and that *the County tax had not been increased at all*.

Now the correction is all well enough, but what becomes of the argument given two days before as sound and conclusive reasons why it *had* been increased. We cannot exactly understand the dilemma of the *Commercial*. Either its arguments to satisfy the people that the cause of the increase arose from corruption, special legislation and extravagance was all nonsense or else the millage *must* be increased. But it is not, and we therefore suppose the argument was nonsense.

We are led into this view of the case from the fact that according to the *Commercial* the increase was eighty-nine thousand dollars. Mr. Lambert not choosing the public should be misinformed published a statement showing the increase to be eighty-three thousand. This was only a little difference of six thousand dollars, and the *Commercial* gravely informs the public that "the figures although arranged in a different form *show precisely the same increase*." Strange fact in figures we were not aware of that $89,000 and $83,000 are precisely the same increase. It is only a difference of six thousand dollars, over double the amount of increase for Coroner about which the *Commercial* makes so great an ado. We merely mention the fact as one of our reasons for supposing the *Commercial* to be a little "oblivious" in all its arguments.

But the table of Mr. Lambert was the death knell to the *Commercial's* campaign document. It knows this fact and undertakes to wrestle with it. It charges the increase on special legislation, and in proof thereof points to the fact, that the fees of Jurors have been increased. The *Commercial*, therefore, thinks that some one of "the ring" stole down quietly to Harrisburg and had the pay of the Jurors increased. The *Commercial* objects to this, and the Third party ticket will see those fees are reduced. What utter balderdash to charge the increase of Jurors fees to corrupt special legislation. There is not a class of men in the Union more poorly paid. Not a man carrying on business for himself can leave his home, and come to this city, pay his board and stay two weeks without losing money. But it may be said the *Commercial* does not desire the fees reduced. Why then not strike off the $38,000 of increase for them. More than this, the *Commercial* in its issue of September 28th states "most of it (the increase) comes from increased fees to office holders, *jurors* and others, through special acts of Assembly, *engineered by interested parties*."

Thus little by little we are getting to understand what the *Commercial* means by "corrupt special legislation." The jurors of the county of Allegheny are a part of "the ring." It further deplores the immense increase of expenditures in conducting our Courts. Let us look at that for a moment:

1865.	
Total Court costs	$34,121 49
Jurors' fees	11,497 42
Amount of expenditures exclusive of Jurors' fees	$22,624 07
1869.	
Total Court costs	$72,609 25
Jurors' fees	49,485 18
Amount of expenditures exclusive of Jurors' fees	$23,155 17
Increase of expenditures in 1869 over 1865, exclusive of Jurors' fees	$431 10

We have used the *Commercial's* own figures, and while we do do not vouch for their correctness, yet our calculations from them as a basis shows that the people have actually been outraged by office holders in five years to the enormous sum of $400.

But we do not desire to follow these statements further. We have at last gotten the fact from the *Commercial* that the effort of the Third Party is to cut down jurors' fees. So be it.

CAMERON VINDICATED.

A short time after the death of Edwin M. Stanton, Hon. Henry Wilson published a sketch of that great man in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which he, incidentally referred to the resignation of Secretary Cameron, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton through the advice of Mr. Cameron. Hon. Jeremiah Black answered this in the June number of the *Galaxy*, and dealed with the dogmatism for which he is so notorious, that Cameron did resign. He charged that he was removed. That he had no choice in the matter. And that he had nothing to do with naming Stanton as his successor. Mr. Wilson rejoins in the October number of the *Atlantic*, and disposes of Black's assertions in the following extracts, taken from his paper in that publication. He says:

"In my article I accidentally referred to what I understood to be the fact, that *Mr. Cameron had proposed to resign his commission as Secretary of War, provided a successor could be appointed not unfriendly to him, and that he had suggested Mr. Stanton*. Mr. Black avers that this was not so, that Mr. Cameron did not resign, was in fact removed, and had no part in naming a successor. I am content to rest the case upon the following testimonies. Mr Cameron, in a recent note to me, writes:

"'I called on Mr. Lincoln, and suggested Edwin M. Stanton as my successor. He hesitated; but after listening to me for a time, he yielded, and sent me to offer the place of Secretary of War to him, and added: "Tell him, Cameron, if he accepts, I will send his nomination as Secretary, and yours as Minister to Russia, to the Senate together."

Senator Chandler, in a recent note, writes: "Before Cameron resigned, he invited me to breakfast at his house to meet Edwin M. Stanton, whom I had then never met, and told me that the gentleman I was to meet had been nominated for Secretary of War, *at his request*. At the breakfast, the fact of Cameron's having recommended Mr. Stanton as his successor was not only mentioned, *but the meeting was expressly for the purpose of enabling some one on whose friendship Mr. Cameron placed reliance to judge of the wisdom of his course, by actual contact with the coming Secretary*."

This statement of Mr. Chandler, concerning the meeting at the house of Mr. Cameron, is corroborated by the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Wade: "I recollect," he says, "very well, that Mr. Cameron made known to Mr. Chandler and myself his determination to *resign his position as Secretary of War, and recommend to Mr. Lincoln Mr. Stanton as his successor in that department*. From my long acquaintance with Mr. Stanton, and my confidence in his ability, integrity, and fitness for the place, as well as his determined anti-slavery principles, I was much pleased with the suggestion, as was Mr. Chandler. Shortly after this we were invited to breakfast at Mr. Cameron's, to meet Mr. Stanton, at which meeting Mr. Cameron mentioned to Mr. Stanton the resolution he had come to, and that gentleman reluctantly gave us to understand that, if he was offered the appointment, he would accept it."

From Senator Ramsey I have received a note in which he says: "I desire to relate a circumstance which carries with it the best attainable evidence of the truth of your statement—*the words of Mr. Stanton himself*. I met Senator Cameron and Mr. Stanton at Mr. Chandler's house in Washington, during the impeachment of President Johnston. In conversation, Mr. Stanton, in referring to the unpleasant and delicate situation in which he was placed, in seeming to cling to an office which the President was determined to drive him from, said, half playfully, pointing to General Cameron: 'This gentleman is the man who has brought all this trouble upon me, *by recommending me to Mr. Lincoln for Secretary of War, and then urging me to accept the place*.'"

Chief Justice Chase, in a letter written to Mr. Cameron, from which I am permitted to quote, is still more explicit and conclusive on the point at issue: "Senator Wilson is quite right in his statement that you resigned the post of Secretary of War, and that you indicated Mr. Stanton as your successor. I supposed myself at the time, and still suppose, that I was well informed as to the circumstances. Some time *before you resigned*, you expressed to me your preference for the position of Minister to St. Petersburg, and I conversed with Mr. Lincoln on the subject under your sanction. *No intimation of a thought on Mr. Lincoln's part* that the *resignation* of the one post, and the acceptance of the other, were not *purely voluntary acts on your part was received by me*. Nor have I now any belief that it was not at the time *wholly at your option* to remain in the Cabinet, or to leave it for the honorable and important position offered to you."

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY BY THEIR BROTHERS IN COUNCIL.

At a regular weekly meeting of Avery Council, U. L. of A.,—convened in the hall on Water street, city of Allegheny,—the subjoined paper was presented by the Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Union and unanimously adopted, as expressing not only the policy of the two hundred voters forming the Council, but also as an embodiment of the views of the colored voters throughout the county who had been previously consulted.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by this Council on the 18th of September, and in accordance with the expressed wish, emanating from Councils to individual colored voters of the county, your committee have prepared, and herewith present, the subjoined brief address to the colored voters of Allegheny county:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: As in the years of tribulation and anguish which shadowed, not only our own lives, but those of our ancestors, we sought the guidance of *Him* who, in the "unceasing progress of the world," watched over us, so in the present exigency, when the *Great Party which emancipated, enfranchised and placed the ballot in our hands*, is, to some extent, demoralized by the repugnant attitude of a few of its old standard bearers, let us, as of yore, ask God to give us right views of *duty*, and let us do it, though the "Heavens fall."

There is no crime in the whole catalogue of human infamy baser than that of *ingratitude*; and while we find benevolent and good men in the Democratic and Reform parties, let us honor them as such, and cultivate the kindliest feelings toward them; but when the sacredness of an eternal principle of justice, on the one hand, is arrayed against a doubtful element of expediency, on the other, we pray you to show your fealty and gratitude to the regular Republican party by voting the whole Republican ticket.

While we find on the regular ticket the names of two or three gentelmen who are unknown to most of us, and while it is also true that on the Reform ticket there are the names of two men who have gone through the ordeal of persecution and social ostracism to save from slavery and social degradation the race who are now invested with manhood suffrage, yet the triumph of the REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY in this *county* in the *October* elections is a matter of such absolute importance that it becomes our sacred duty to rally around their standard and postpone the payment of the debt of gratitude which we owe to those whose names we find upon the ticket of the Reform party.

While we desire that each colored voter shall exercise for himself the God-given right of private judgment, taking it for granted that no *man* of our race will so far stultify himself as to vote for the party whose principles, for many years, have been inimical to our rights, and while we recognize the fact, that in our midst there are many liberal, large hearted gentlemen of the dominant race, who belong to the Democratic party, yet we are resolved to vote for *principles, not men*, in the present struggle, and we consider, as we have before stated, it is our sacred duty to give a united, solid vote for the "whole Republican ticket."

May *God grant us wisdom* to so steer our course aright, that while striving to avoid needless antagonisms, we shall ever find that the path of duty is the path of safety.

S. A. NEALE, Chairman of Com.
JOHN M. CLARK,
S. J. WILKERSON, JR.,
B. KELLOGG SAMPSON,
HENRY C. PULPRESS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Sept 28, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: I have waited patiently for several days to see what the GAZETTE had to say to the *Commercial* on its charge that one of our most respected citizens, Hon. George R. Riddle, went to Harrisburg two years ago for the special purpose of getting through that body the Indexing bill merely. Mr. Eb. Williams was to get a fat contract. Permit me, Mr. Editor, to say, when the editor of the *Commercial* tries to blacken the character of George R. Riddle, he has undertaken a task he will never see performed. Mr. Riddle is known by every man in Allegheny county to be an honest, upright, straight-forward man. A man, who is known to be just the opposite of what this slanderous sheet tries to make him. Why Mr. Riddle should be assailed by the *Commercial* we don't understand. He was a delegate to the Reform Convention, and one of those honest men that paper said had assembled to reform county politics. Probably it was because he was like many more of us Allegheny citizens, who had hoped some good would come of that convention, but when we found it was being run by a few whose principles had always been against reform in the Church as well as in politics, he immediately dropped them. Is that the reason why?

SECOND WARD.

BULL RUN RUSSELL OUTDONE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

VERSAILLES, Sept. 20th, 1870.

With wonderful precision and rapidity of movement have the German armies gathered around the beligerent metropolis of France. Four Uhlans, with a Kugelspritzen, were previously sent ahead from Sedan and so terrified the enemy that no serious opposition was encountered to prevent the rapid movement and concentration of the Prussians, Badeners, Goodeners, Brandenburgers and otherburgers, around this now besieged city. On the day after the affair at Sedan Von Moltke took me aside and said, "Now for Paris," and sure enough, in less time than my pen writes it, each man of the army was served with a rope of sausage on which was strung three loaves of "Schwartz brod" and a ration of a gross or so of most villainous looking yellow cigars, and with the trumpets sounding the advance the army started off for Paris. As the Crown Prince passed me at the head of his corps, taking the road that leads from Rappee to Melse, he handed me his canteen filled with what I supposed to be "schnapps," but which proved to be commissary whiskey, I could not help thinking of his soldierly qualities in thus forgetting Royalty and taking up with the fare of the common soldier.

Fritz and I had been good friends from the beginning of the campaign and I remember how before Metz he borrowed a number 15 paper collar of me, (his linen having been blown up in a caisson in which it was carried) and which he kindly promised to have washed and returned to me. It was a "linen finish" collar, but it will not wash. I only state this incident to illustrate our intimacy.

My letter from Sedan may have miscarried, so I will now be able to give you a better account of that affair.

Sedan is a fortified city, because it has fortifications around it. It is situated on a level plain and the ground is generally level except when broken by hills.

On the morning of the 9th the greater number of the corps having come up, it was evident that something was to be done.

I was wrapped in my poncho next to Von Moltke, with whom, as the night was cold, I slept "spoon fashion," when one of the King's aides-de camp touched me on the shoulder and I aroused myself. He announced that King William was in the saddle and about starting for the field. I called to my servant for my horse, and after hastily filling my holsters with what spare sausage and cigars were lying around loose, and not forgetting a bottle of wine (which turned out to be horse liniment) I started for the King, whom I found swearing at his servant for getting his boots mixed during the night. We proceeded along the flanks of a column of Hussars with their slashed jakets, who made way for us as "der Koenig" with his grim face was recognized, and cheer after cheer went up as we passed along, now at the head of a regiment and then again on the flanks. At last we came to the reserve of the army and from there we could see the lines of battle extending around and to the right in the distance.

Led by the King our party ascended a high, rocky hill overlooking Sedan, and being well assured of its safety we there took up our position.

The German army extended as far as the eye could reach in the form of a dense elipse or horse shoe, around Sedan. It was now about nine o'clock and the artillery had commenced on both sides; the heavy booming of the cannon interpersed with the snarling growl of the mitrailleuse. A careful review of the position was now made. A black mass to the left stretching out on either side in long lines revealed the movement of the enemy attempting to escape by the northern road. Gen. Hockboonen's corps was advanced with one of its divisions thrown forward "en echelon," the remainder being massed in heavy columns on the centre. Column after column pressed forward, the sturdy fellows joyfully chanting their song, "Was ist der Rhein Wein," only stopping to cheer the King who was chewing his sausage and writing to Mrs. Augusta William a detailed account of the proceedings. On, On, they passed, their helmeted heads and burnished arms reflecting back with glistening sheen the slant rays of the morning sun. Before them was thrown out a cloud of "Jagers," sprinkling the landscape and forming a line of skirmishers, thus feeling, as it were, the yet mysterious evening.

At this minute I looked at my watch; it was 9:30. As I raised my eyes there burst from a ravine a regiment of Cuirassiers, their glistening cuirasses looking like a sea of glass and painful to the eyes. They advanced at a trot but soon took a hand gallop and with a yell of fury swept down on the flank of the Prussian skirmishers. They rode onward and the strawberry roan mare of their Colonel could be plainly distinguished. A burst, a roar, a cloud of smoke and the plain was mottled by the different colored horses of the prostrate regiment. Not one returned and Balaklava was thus outdone. Onward swept the Prussian skirmisher when from the earth there seemed to rise a dense black mass and a hundred thousand chassepots, and other pets, vomited their deadly missiles, which fell harmlessly three miles distant. They had over-shot their mark. At this minute—9:33 A. M.—I looked at the King. He shook his head and said, "Mein Gott, tunder unt blitzen," at which Bismarck, who had just come up, made a memorandum and called for Kirschenwasser.

The masses now unfolded; the artillery, which had been massed, poured a concentric fire on the French lines, and two horse batteries quietly limbered up and delivered their fire in the teeth of the enemy, who changed their position, thus throwing their line more to the eastward and exposing their flank, which had been covered by the vacant Chateau la Gerbier Slune. At this the French tried to reform and fall back to a new position but Chateau la Gerbier Slune was the key of the position. It was now high noon, and still these sturdy Limburgers poured past, each man holding with tenacious grip his share of the requisition of cabbages from the last village. They were Dunderbinken's Corps, and with heavy, plodding, earnest step, with the everlasting brass spread eagle (looking like a split spring chicken ready for the grid-iron) covering their helmet-front, they surged along. All day long roared the battle, the Prussian line closing in and the batteries drawing near and making a perfect *feu d'enfer*, the enemy's guns feebly replying. All at once the French lines break and clouds of dust and the slackening of the fire announce their retreat on Sedan.

At this, Bismarck (who had kept remarkably quiet) said, "Alsace and Lorraine," and winked at me. Closer and closer drew the Prussian lines until at last the German batteries were established on the glacis of the French works.

It was now rather late and the King was hungry and sleepy. At this minute the whole army began to cheer, which passed from regiment to regiment with wonderful contagion, and we saw a French General on the ramparts waving a white flag, which afterwards turned out to be a duster on a pole as a sign of surrender. This duster was subsequently offered to me as a memento, but as it looked like any other duster, I declined it.

At this point Dr. Bull Run Russell came up from the village, about ten miles off, to write au eye-witness description of the battle. I remarked to him the absurdity of doing so at that distance, when he said he could compose more and was more composed when out of the sound of the guns.

Bull is a good fellow, and he and Bismarck seem to be pretty intimate.

The firing slackened from a tornado to a shower, from a shower to a few pattering shots, and then all was still and the sulphurous canopy lifted. Presently an officer rode up with the information of a flag of truce coming from the enemy, and that they had surrendered! At least Sedan has fallen. A note from the Emperor was received, brought by a French General, which the King read to us, as follows: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I place my sword at Your Majesty's feet." [Signed.] NAPOLEON. The King said, in German, (which Bismarck translated for me) "All right; let him come out of the tall grass and I will treat." So the Emperor came out and they met at a little chateau outside of Sedan. The Emperor was dressed, had all his good clothes on and his moustache carefully waxed. The interview was affecting. Napoleon advanced and extended his hand and said, "Mon frere," then repeated what he had said in his note. The King, drawing himself to his full height, and an inch or two more, spoke, "Tousand tuyvil dunder weddar tawigkus lager mit ice brutzellen smaersaus in der Hohenlohe!" The Emperor said no more, but turning to me said, "That is rough in the old man." I said "Yes, sire," but I did not know till afterwards what the King did say. Now I know that the Emperor is to be sent to Hohenlohe to recuperate and tame eagles, and write the history of Scipio Africanus. Promptly there drove up a calache, into which the Emperor entered, and with his suite and escort, with their oil cloth cloaks over their uniforms—for it was raining hard—they drove rapidly toward the Belgian frontier.

[Owing to the length of this dispatch the ground wires broke, and we are unable to give the rest of our correspondent's letter.]

IN the town of Potsdam the principal Protestant clergyman aroused a furious excitement among the people by declaring that the war was the judgment of God upon Germany for her sins. A petition is in circulation praying King William to enlist this modern Jeremiah, that he may get his proper share of the judgment.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy,	Sherry Wine.
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JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
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Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Go to JAMES E BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

HALF ALIVE.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of inactitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplie by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ s starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression. *The system needs rousing and strengthening*; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and p-rmanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is ably given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but *make the system up* by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the use that a few doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble vitality of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Perseverance until the cure is complete—a healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation. Instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

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Keep Your Houses Clean,
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SAVE FUEL,
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Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that no other remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—these being on exact parity of as least 33 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to peel in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the slider changes the entire fire, and causes it to burn with quick brilliancy and intensity of heat.

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Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman."

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
AT 18½c. ALL THE BEST MAKES
New Style Delaines.
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
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VELVETEENS.
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POPULAR GOOD
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NO. 21 FIFT
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Shawls, Plaids,
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FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MECHANICS are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
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Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 28, 1870.

There is rather more activity in money to-day. The large banks are holding off until after the first of the coming month, which causes more demand outside for present use. We think borrowers are mistaken, however, who expect an easier market than we now have. The fact is that for long time paper, four to six months, there is but little difference between this market and New York or Philadelphia; indeed bank rates are, for the most part, lower here than in Philadelphia, and for the same class of paper not one per cent. higher than in New York. "Easy money" in the east is upon the daily "call loans" made generally upon Government bonds as security.

The local stock market is inactive. Bank stocks are rather more in demand, but the transactions are light. Sales of Exchange at 7½ Allegheny Nationals at 6¾ and bids for Citizens at 62½, and Third National at 125 are reported.

The New York market seems to be falling back into midsummer dullness. Gold is a fraction stronger, but the transactions are not large, and the bearish feeling is strong.

Governments move up and down with gold on very light sales.

Stocks have fluctuated but little for two days past. The conflicting interests are about evenly balanced, and both sides are waiting developments of the European struggle before making any final move on the financial chessboard. The dividend on Rock Island, and the announcement of a further issue of stock to the present stockholders *at par*, created some excitement and a brief rise in the stock, half of which is lost in the decline to-day.

The shorts in North West common have been having a rough time for two or three days. The stock is scarce and they have been forced to borrow at ¾ per cent. per day, to avoid buying and causing a rapid advance. The quotations meanwhile are almost unchanged. Mr. Paul seems to be very sluggish. The extraordinary earnings have so far almost no effect at all upon the market value of the shares.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	12¾	5-20 June, Jr. 1865	10½
U. S. 6-20 1862	10¾	5-20 July, 1865	10½
U. S. 6-20 1862	10¾	5-20 July, 1865	10½
U. S. 6-20 1863	10¾	U. P. R. R.	89
U. S. 6-20 1864	10¾	C. P. R. R.	80
U. S. 10-40	6's Cy. Funded		11¾

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1870.

The money market is easy and abundant at 6@6 per cent., closing with more demand at 6 per cent. from second hands, while 9%@6% per cent is asked for prime bankers. The high borrowing rates for cash gold have induced some bankers to draw freely, and money is active and higher in consequence of the Treasury selling only gold at 112 32-100@112 50-100; price opened at 112¾, advanced to 114¾@114¾, the closing rate. Loans were made at 1-64@¾ per cent., and flat later after the withdrawal from the Treasury of $4,000,000 purchased.

Gross clearances were $3,703,000.

Governments are quiet and steady. Coupons, 1881, 114¾@115; do. '67, 113¾@114; do. '68, 113¾@113¾; do. '65, 113¾@113¾; do. '67, 113¾@113¾; do. '68, 113¾@113¾; 10-40's, 109¾@109¾; Currency 6's, 111¾@111¾.

State securities are dull. Missouri, 93½; old Tennessee, 65; new, do., 69½; old Virginia, 65; new do., 69; old North Carolina, 32; new do., 27.

Stocks are without features and steady. Central, 95; Cumberland Coal, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 4½; preferred, 11½; Adams Express, 66; Wells & Fargo, 85½; American, 57; United States Express, 39; Pacific Mail, 61½; New York Central, 97; do Scrip, 97½; Erie, 25½; preferred, 43; Hudson River, 124½; Erie Reading, 94½; Michigan Central, 118; Pittsburgh, 101; Northwestern, 67½; do pref., 86½; R. I., 120; New Jersey Central, 104½; Ft. Wayne, 96; Pacific Mail, 30½; do pref., 110½; Ohio & Mississippi, 33; C. C. C. & I., 106; Toledo & Wabash, 37½; Illinois Central, 117½; Indiana Central, 116¾.

Receipts for the week, $6,284,222 including flour, 67,726 barrels, wheat 372,655 bus; corn, 8,977 bus; oats, 120 bus; pork, 652 bbls; cheese, 1,497,000; lard, 10,000.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1870.

The Wheat crop of the United Kingdom this year is stated to be an average one, but as most of the coarse crops, as Hay, Spring Grain, Roots, &c., are said to be light, she is likely to be a liberal purchaser during the present year, especially as the crops of France and Germany are light, and those countries are drawing a considerable percentage of their foreign supplies through British sources. In the early part of the season it was confidently expected that the severe drouth in England and on the continent would so limit the crops that Breadstuffs must necessarily rule high, but subsequent events have dissipated those expectations. Should the European war continue, it is possible that better prices may prevail, but this is a contingency upon which the trade, already sorely disappointed over the course of the market, are not disposed to operate.

The cable telegram from London, on Monday, stating that the wheat crop of England is estimated at six millions bushels below the yield of last year, will perhaps add a little strength to the breadstuffs market, but the general impression seems to be that any material or permanent advance, is out of the question.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely, and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand. The market is dull though prices are unchanged, ranging from $2@3 per bbl for fair to choice. One lot of choice varied received to-day on commission whether by mistake or not we can learn, and there is a scarcely a produce house but what is receiving more or less, and they nearly all report the apple market dull.

BEANS—Are in demand at $1.75@2 per bush.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 25 to 28 cents.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in fair demand, and sells readily at 35@37c, while common and inferior is dull and hard to sell at 20@30c per lb, and unless sold at the lower figure it will not sell.

BRAN—Sales of new crop at $1.70@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at 6@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Barberries $3 per bbl; Cranberries are scarce and unchanged at $10 per bbl.

CANDLES—Are quiet and unchanged—20c for sperm oils in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and lower, with sales of Ohio at 15@16 cts., the outside figure for factory.

COFFEE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 20@ 20½ cts., and Unlimited Planter at 20½ per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at $2.50 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new Peaches (delivered) at 4@5½ cts.

EGGS—Continue scarce with considerable inquiry, and we are reported sales at 20@22 cts.

FRUITS—The season for peaches and plums is almost over. Grapes are coming slowly and are continue to quote at 65@, as to quality and condition.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady, with a continued fair local demand, and without change in prices. Prices are the same as last reported, viz: Superfine, $4.25@4.50; extra, $4.75@5.25; family, $5.50@6.50; fancy, $6.75@7.50; Spring Wheat extra, $5.50@6.50; Minnesota extra, $6.50@7.50.

GRAIN—The grain trade is devoid of anything particularly new or interesting, although the receipts of wheat are on the increase, the demand is light, and prices are unchanged. Corn is in fair demand, and prices are steady. Oats are in good demand, and prices are unchanged. Rye is in demand, and prices are unchanged. Barley is in demand, and prices are unchanged.

HAY—Is in good supply and demand, and prices are unchanged.

HOPS—Are in demand at 30@35c.

HONEY—Is in demand at 25@30c per lb.

LARD—Is in demand at 15@15½c for prime.

LIME—Is in demand at $1.25@1.30 per bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in demand at 60@65c for New Orleans.

NUTS—Are in demand at $5@6 per bushel for Chestnuts, and $3@4 for Shellbarks.

ONIONS—Are in demand at $3@3.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Are in demand at $2@2.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Are in demand at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Are in demand at unchanged prices.

WOOL—Is in demand at unchanged prices.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 28, 1870.

The most noticeable feature in the oil market to-day was a complete reaction as compared with yesterday, the demand having dropped off considerably, and prices of both crude and refined have declined. The shipments of refined eastward continue large but notwithstanding this there is no great accumulation of stock at the sea-board, which indicates that exporters are taken hold pretty freely, and it is this that makes holders stiff, and as a general thing they are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

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Market as already intimated, weaker, and prices, off from a ¼ to ⅜ a cent, as compared with yesterday. Sales of 3,000 bbls October, at 9; 3,000 November, at 9¾; this was sold early in the day; 2,000 seller October, at 9¾; 1,000 do, 10 days, 9¾; 1,000 September, at 10¼; 1,000 do, at 10¾; 1,200 October, at 9¾; and 200 at same figure.

REFINED.

Sales of two lots of 100 each, September, at 28; October 1st half quoted at 28—last half 25¾; November 24¾@25, and December 24¾. Market dull, weak and drooping.

SHIPMENTS REPORTED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 403 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co., 300 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

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Lockhart, Fry & Co., 303 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 91 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

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Forsyth Bro's. & Co., 32 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

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National Refining and Storing Co., 104 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Elliott, Marvin & Co. 154 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 212 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 3,522 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales of 2000 bales middling uplands at 16¾c. Flour in fair demand and market firm; opened firm but closed dull and unchanged. Rye flour heavy at $4@5.75. Corn meal dull. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates by 1c; chiefly lower grades; sales 114,000 bush; No. 3 spring old sold at $1.04@1.05. No 2 spring old at $1.09@1.14, latter an extreme for choice, No 1 spring new $1.27@1.28, latter an extreme, and winter and red nominally $1.30@1.34. Barley dull and droopy; State $1.05 and Canada West $1.10@1.15. Corn dull and a shade lower by 1 to 2c; sales 81,000 bush; No. 2 mixed Western 69@69½c; closing 68½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand, with sales of 54,000 bush at 50@52c for western and 54@55c for Ohio. Leather dull. Coal lower, with auction sales of 10,000 tons stove at $8.35@. Wool heavy, with sales 150,000 pounds at 48@50c for fleece and 28@32c for pulled. Hay firm; shipping $100. Hops dull but unchanged at 12@35c. Coffee steady and in moderate demand. Sugar firm and in fair demand, with sales 750 bbls Cuba at 9¾@10c and Porto Rico at 10½@11c. Rice dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and drooping, with sales of Ohio at 25@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Pork in fair demand at advanced rates, with sales 1000 bbls mess at $23.25@23.50. Beef quiet but unchanged. Lard dull and unsettled with sales 300 tcs at 14½@15c for steam and 15¾@16c for kettle; also 750 tcs seller December at 16c. Whiskey dull and drooping, with sales of 250 bbls at 87½@88½c. Turpentine firm at 39½@40c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 28.—Flour quiet and weak, with sales of 1,000 barrels. Wheat dull and one red at $1.20. Oats quiet and unchanged—receipts continue light and the demand is fully up to the supply; we continue to quote at 62@65, buying, and 66@70 selling. Rye is steady and with continued moderate arrivals, market is rather firmer, though it is but proper to remark that the demand as yet is by no means active; we can report some few sales at 85@87. Ear corn is still quoted at 60 on track, and 62@65 in small lots. Shelled corn is nominal at 68@70 for mixed to prime yellow. Barley is dull and under the influence of the advices from the west, prices are lower; dealers report that it is difficult to sell neighborhood barley unless it is good and there is very little of this kind offering, and in the present condition of the market it is difficult to give quotations. In addition to this brewers have been holding back for cooler weather, and until there is a change it is not likely that they will take hold very freely.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is active and steadily improving, as orders continue to come in from the country freely, and as far as we can learn all the grocery houses are busy. Sugars are firm, though unchanged. Syrups are more active and firmer, and well established brands are reported higher. Coffee is firm, especially for choice Rio. Following are the ruling quotations:

Coffee—Ordinary Rio, 19c; fair to good, 20@21c; prime, 22c; choice, 23½c; strictly choice, 24c.

Sugars—Cuba, 11@11¾; Porto Rico at 11¾@12; New Orleans, 10½@12¾; Havana in boxes, 11@12. Molasses Sugars, 10@10¾. A Coffee, 11¾@12; Extra C, 11¼@11½; do do yellow, 11@11¼; Granulated 14½; and Powdered 14¾c.

Molasses—New Orleans, 85@90c; Porto Rico, 75@80c.

Syrups—Havemeyer and Elder, or Perfection Drips, 80c; White Honey Drips, 90c; Silver Drips, 75c; Lovering, 65c; Golden, 60c; Amber and lower grades, 50@55c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 90@1.50; Gunpowder, $1.05@1.60; Imperial, 85@1.50; Japan, 85@1.25; Oolong, 75@1.50; Souchong, 90@1.25; Hyson, $1.05@1.25.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 35c; Pimento, 20c; Cassia, 45c; Cloves, 55c; Nutmegs, $1.45.

Fruits—Prunes, 15c; Currants, 13½c; Layer Raisins, $4.50 per box; Valencia Raisins, 16½c.

Soda—Bi Carb, 6½c; Sal Soda, $1.45.

Bar Lead—10½c per lb.

Drop Shot—$2.75 per bag.

Concentrated Lye—Penna. $6 per case, other brands, $6@7.

Extract Coffee—$4.50 per gross for Hummels.

Candles—Mould, 12½c; Star, 20c; Stearine, 18c.

Starch—Pearl, 7½c; Gatta Gloss and Silver Gloss, 11½c; Corn, 9c.

Soda—In kegs, 6c; in boxes, assorted papers, 8½c; Sal Soda, 3½c.

Indigo—$1.00@1.50.

Fish—No. 1 Mackerel, $20@29 per bbl; No. 1 large, $18; No. 3 large, $12; No. 3 medium, $9; No. 3 half bbls, $5; 40 lbs additional, $2; kits—No. 1, 85; No. 3, 65¢; No. 3, $1.75; Lake Herring, $4.10; White Fish, $6¾. Baltimore Herring, $7½c. Codfish, 9½ cts per pound.

Rice—Carolina, 9@c; Rangoon, 8.

Hay—Sales from country wagons at $10@17 per ton as to quality and condition.

Hoops—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

Hides—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and country at $1.50@1.75.

Lard Oil—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.15@ 1.20, and No. 2 at 95@97.

Millfeed—Is in demand fair and prices firm but unchanged. Bran may be quoted at 70@ 75; seconds $1.15@1.20, and middlings at $1.75 @1.85. Oil meal is quoted at $36@38 per ton at the mills, and $40@42 in store.

Onions—Is in fair demand but unchanged; sales from store at $3@3.50.

Potatoes—Sales at 75@80c per bushel. Sweets are reported rather better, with sales at $3.50@4.50 per bbl, the latter figure for choice Jerseys.

Provisions—The noticeable feature in bacon is a slight decline in plain shoulders. We quote: Shoulders at 11¾@12c; sides, 13½@ 14c; clear sides, 15½; breakfast bacon, 20; plain sugar cured hams, 24½; canvassed, 25½. Dried beef, 25. Lard 16¾ in tcs; 17¾ in kegs; 18¾ in buckets. Mess Pork at $26.

Poultry—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 55@60 cents per pair by the coop.

Rags—Quoted at 2@2½.

Tallow—Rendered 7½@8.

Salt—In quoted at $1.65@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

Seeds—The demand for timothy seed is reported as fair, and the market is steady, but prices are unchanged, $2@2.50. Flaxseed in demand at $2.15.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river remains unchanged at this point with seventeen inches in the channel. Considerable rain fell yesterday, the first we have had for several weeks, and the indications last evening were favorable for more.

The little Trader, recently in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade, has been chartered, it is said, by the Brownsville Mail Company to run in that trade during the low water season. She may do for freight, but her passenger accommodations are very small.

The Messenger will depart for New Orleans as soon as there is water. She has been thoroughly overhauled and nicely repainted and looks like a new boat.

The Glendale is also in excellent condition for business.

—The new port of entry law, which is to take effect October 1, requires railroad companies who accept contract to carry bonded goods to provide iron cars of peculiar construction, with locks inside and out, possession of the keys to be retained by a Government official. The whole expense falls on the transportation company. The St. Louis Dispatch advises steamboat agents to get themselves posted in the requirements of this law before they get their fingers burned by some oversight.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* says the S. C. Day was sunk by the swells of the City of Alton, also that one life was lost. Captain Overden, who has arrived in Memphis, had barely time to get his family on the roof before the boat went down. The hull parted from the cabin and capsized; afterwards the cabin lodged on a sand bar nearly opposite Point Comfort. The cabin furniture and 40 plows were all that was saved.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Dumont will have the Juniata's larboard cylinder repaired by to-morrow, when she will resume her trips to Louisville in the Mail Line, providing the water is not too low. Capt Chris L. Brennan has arrived from Pittsburgh and is superintending her repairs.

—Jno. Elwell, formerly a well known steamboatman, lost his wife in St. Louis, on Friday. She was the daughter of Capt. Adkins, of Upper Alton, and 22 years old. Mr. Elwell recently lost two children, and the demise of his wife buries the last link of a once happy family.

—Suit brought against the Belle Lee at Vicksburg by Kennett & Belle, for money advanced to her former owners, has recently been decided in favor of the latter. The plaintiffs are ordered to look to the parties to whom they made the advance for the money.

—Jerry Cunningham, of Cairo, late steward of the Mohawk, well known in river circles for the last twenty years, died, Saturday, after a brief illness, at the Marine Hospital, Memphis.

—Mr. James R. Mulkey writes the Memphis Avalanche, from Helena, that he is not dead yet, as reported. Wm. H. Mulkey, assistant engineer on the S. C. Day, is dead.

—The Calumet carried 227 bales of cotton out of Yazoo last week. The Sunflower had a cargo of 125 bales.

—Capt. N. Scorille, late of the Texarcana, purchased the Pleta at N. O. Friday, for the Red river trade

—The yellow fever scare at New Orleans, still affects Southern shipments at St. Louis.

—The Natchez arrived at New Orleans Friday with 1,400 bales cotton.

—Dea Arc is offered for sale at Memphis

Issued by D. W. EVANS, Proprietor of the ONE PRICE DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE.

DEALER in Dress Goods and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Cloaks and Suits, Shawls, Skirts, Corsets, Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Upholstery Goods, Optical Goods, Revolvers, all of the latest improved patterns, Fancy Goods, Toys, Stationery, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Books, Pictures, Frames, Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Gold and Gold Plated Goods, Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver Ware, Fine Plated Ware, Canes, Parasols, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Satchels, Willow Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Soaps, Cosmetics, Hair Goods, Fine Plated Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, Gold Bracelets, Gold Rings, Gold Lockets, Gold Pins, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Scarf Pins, Gold Thimbles, Gold Spectacles, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold Toothpicks, Gold Ear Drops, Gold Charms, Gold Crosses, Gold Medals, Gold Coin Pieces, Gold Fobs, Gold Keys, Gold Seals, Gold Slides, Gold Guards, Gold Chains, Gold Necklaces, Gold Watches, Gold Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Canes

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent, Col. C. B. Seeley, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, 87 Fifth avenue.

Notice.

Our readers of the First and parts of the Second wards, Allegheny, will be served with their papers hereafter by Mr. Hawkins, a very worthy and energetic man. Mr. H. will use his utmost endeavors to get his subscribers their papers early and more regular than they have heretofore been given. Parties wishing the GAZETTE, can have it left by leaving their orders at this office, or at his residence, No. 2 Robinson street. We hope our friends will assist Mr. H. in extending his already large list of subscribers.

Thirty Days.—The irrepressible Carrie Hughes was arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct and committed to jail for thirty days.

Henry McKinney, a boy, was knocked down in Allegheny yesterday by four youths, who subsequently paid a bill of costs in an assault and battery case before Alderman Mullen.

A large delegation will visit McKeesport next Saturday night to attend the Rep. blican Ratification Meeting. The Washington Hotel, has made ample arrangements to accommodate all who visit the borough.

Assault and Battery.—A. D. Bradford made information before Justice Heisel, charging John Lent with assault and battery, alleging that the accused beat and abused Mr. son. Lent was arrested and held for a hearing.

Frame Houses at Auction.—See advertisement announcing the sale of two houses, 31 and 32 James street, Allegheny, to-morrow at three o'clock, containing six rooms each. Five years given. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Broad sword Exercise.—John Kuhlman made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging John Krause with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck him with a sword. A warrant was issued.

It is disorderly conduct to ride a dog. Now this offence John Zingle being guilty of, was fined by Alderman Muller yesterday, upon commitment of Police Officer Hughes. He escaped imprisonment by paying the costs of the prosecution.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Alderman Mullen, for the arrest of Samuel Solomon, charged with obtaining boarding from Frederick Geiger, to the amount of $41 65, by falsely representing he had $150 due him from his employer.

The Picnic for the benefit of the Grace Church Sunday School Mission at Washington will be held this day (Thursday) at Orr's grove. Supper and festival in the basement of the church in the evening. By order of the committee.

We are pleased to note that Captain Massey is about to form a new Artillery Company, called the Avery Guards. A meeting for that purpose will be held on Friday evening next, at their Armory, on Fifth avenue. A full attendance of the young men is requested.

Disorderly.—Two young men, John Hamilton and Wm. Lottery visited Muscarino's Rock, Shilvock Row, on Sunday last, and created an excitement by their probanity and hostile demonstrations. They were finally ejected. Deputy Mayor Nichols was called upon to settle the case yesterday, and in pursuance thereof issued warrants for the accused.

Keeping Lent, Awake.—Long Emery was arrested yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief, his offence being that of keeping Lent, awake. John Lent made the information, and he alleges that Emery threw stones at his house Monday night and disturbed his sleep. Justice Heisel, before whom the information was made, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Finance Committee, Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM FLOYD—Chairman.
John Lowry, Edward Mathews,
Robert Snodgrass, George Wilson,
Wm. Hamilton, George Ashburn.

The above Committee will meet at Charles Kemp's, corner of Logan and Wylie streets, on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Ninteenth Ward.—Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the Nineteenth ward there was a meeting on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Alderman Kerr was called to the chair, and appointed Chairman, William Johnson Vice President, and L. C. Conner Secretary. The Vigilance Committee was then divided so as to examine the more thoroughly and bring out a full vote. On motion adjourned to meet Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Third Ward, Allegheny, Schools.—One of the most flourishing night schools in either city or borough is that of the Third ward. Although the session has hardly been fairly inaugurated, the attendance has increased far beyond all precedent or anticipations. We understand 200 scholars have already enrolled, and last night this number was greatly increased. The School is in charge of Prof. Wm. Berger, who is assisted by Misses Mary Dennis and a full corps of lady teachers.

Held for Trial.—John Ranker, the man who used the knife so freely in a saloon in the Fourth ward a few evenings since, was before Alderman Gripp yesterday, and after the two witnesses present, charging him with felonious assault and battery, John Beuberger and Andrew Hoffman, with whom he had the row, had the prosecutions, The Mayor, after hearing the testimony, held the accused to bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of $500, and in default of bail committed him to jail.

Yesterday Henry Snyder made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, against Samuel Wolf, for cruelty to animals. The accused had thrown a lot of dog meat, tied tightly together into a wagon, and drove through the streets with them to his slaughter house in Lowrie's alley. The dog meat was in such a state of decomposition that the stench arising from a portion of it caused a violent attack of the "dry rot."

"SPINTHAM."

Fine French and English Papers are a pleasant luxury, to which most people who can afford it indulge. Dainty monograms, patrician crests or fantastic initials are a fashionable necessity in these times, and few people when they entertain their dear few hundred friends, or notify the world of their marriage, but have a die cut for the occasion. Go to Geo. Schreiber & Son, 84 Fourth avenue, and see what is the fashion in dress making, as in New York inventor is the fashion in stationery, and when we open the door the smell of perfume from the scented paper and the sight of the fine color of the delicate tints almost make one faint. How to lay the envelope that the initials in the corner may be directly in the middle, and how to fold the paper so as to have the monogram appear at the very centre, are points, and properly at the top of the outside of the letter, the crest of the family, or the address of the owner, the size of which is governed by the number of the letter sheet. Then the ink, how many shades of color it comes in, and how many styles of pens there are to write with, and the different styles of the hand, is there a fashion in size. The object of this Record, and the rare beauty of the engravings, will enable it to be a guide for many thousands. Nothing could be more useful as a present from parent to child, or child to parent. Every son and daughter, brother and sister, husband and wife, should have one of these records, as well for his or her own benefit, as for the benefit of the family. Those who wish to have their family record correctly kept, and to have it handed down to their children, and their children's children, for many generations, can do so by calling at the office of the Gazette, and leaving their names and addresses, and the name of the family, with which they may be most conversant with it.

HON. ROBERT C. GRIER.

Formal Meeting of the Judges of the County and Members of the Bar Relative to his Death—Resolutions.

The death of the Hon. Robert C. Grier, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States having been announced in the several courts, a formal meeting of the Judges and Members of the Bar was called, and at nine o'clock yesterday was held in the District Court room.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. M. Hampton to the Chair; Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, James P. Sterrett, E. H. Stowe and F. H. Collier were elected as Vice Presidents, and A. M. Brown and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., were appointed as Secretaries.

R. K. Woods, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Thomas MacConnell, James Veech, Robert Woods, Thos. H. Marshall, Thos. Lazear, Judson Ellison, D. D. Moore, J. S. Craft and S. A. Purviance said committee.

Mr. MacConnell, chairman of the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were read by James Veech, Esq.:

Another luminary of our profession has set. The Morning sun, the genial friend, the most able and upright Judge, and the sincere, unostentatious Christian, Robert Cooper Grier, has gone to appear at the Chair of the Most High. It now becomes us, the Judges and Attorneys of the Courts of Allegheny county, some of whom witnessed the early light of the young judicial career as it began, and have seen it in its meridian splendor, and all of whom have watched with saddened gratitude its undimmed, full-orbed setting, to pause for an hour at what his death makes a memorial point in our personal and forensic history, to contemplate his character and then upon our records our tribute of praise of his intellectual greatness and exalted virtues. We are proud of him as being in his physical and mental growth and culture a Pennsylvanian—sturdy, vigorous, upright and pure; attractive in his social intercourse, exemplary in his deportment in private and in public, with none of the haughtiness of pride, with none of the manner, but with all of the requisite dignity of his position. Possessing, as few men ever did, common, intuitive perception of the right, an earnest detestation of wrong, with a positive enthusiasm for justice, giving to chicanery and fraud, and the battery of litigation neither countenance nor quarter, we can safely hold him up as a model Judge,—a pure among the greatest and best that have ever adorned the judicial annals of our State and nation. Others may have been greater and some as good, but none have surpassed him in that rare combination of goodness and greatness—of purity in the administration of law and equity, and power to make them subservient to truth and justice, which has indelibly ingrained his entire life, professional and judicial. In all this, and in all the kindred graces of his character, the bench, the friends, the profession, the State, the nation, and all who minister in the temples of justice everywhere, and in the higher manifestations of order and beauty, healthiness and strength to the social fabric, may well be proud that Judge Grier has lived, and that his work do follow him. But we of these courts, of these courts, sitting on and around the bench which he founded, and upon which for years he dispensed justice, through forms and principles, which he allowed us, and, if never to better him in their application—we may at least boast that here he fully developed his exceeding ability, and that here he filled the station to which he attained. He brought with him the massive materials with which there laid the foundations of his future fame and usefulness, and which is now beheld and admired wherever the English law is studied and administered. But he is gone. We turn sadly from the towering pile to the lowly mausoleum, from the bench to the bier. While his remains are being made ready for the grave, we can but assert our privilege to unite with our brethren all over the land in weaving a garland for his tomb. And those of us who were his early associates, and have taken the law in kindness from his lips, ask to be allowed to bedew that garland with a tear. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That Judge Grier, during his life, by his great learning, talents and integrity, was a bright ornament to the bar, and presided on the bench of the country, and in his whole career impressed upon our jurisprudence his strong, clear and pure ideas of law and equity.

2. That while we mourn our bereavement in his departure to the rewards of the just, let it be the fixed purpose of ourselves and of our brethren every where to cherish his memory, to study his expositions of the law, and to imitate, as far as imitation can go, the illustrious example he has given—that goodness and greatness are not merely compatible, but are contributory to the structure of that high character which can be enduringly admired and loved.

3. That in his death our country has lost one of its best citizens and soundest jurists, our profession one of its ablest members, and the bar of Pittsburgh one of its brightest lights.

4. That we tender our heartfelt condolence to his surviving family and relatives, and ask to be allowed to share with them and his friends everywhere in the common grief which his death has sent throughout all the land.

5. That the proceedings of this meeting be entered at large upon the minutes of our several Courts, published in the newspapers of this city, and a copy thereof, signed by the officers of this meeting, sent to the family of the deceased.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, remarks in eulogizing the character of the deceased were made by C. R. M. Smith, Esq., Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Wm. Bakewell, Esq., and others, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A Pleasant Excursion Party.

On Tuesday afternoon an excursion party of some fifty couples, married and single, left the Connellsville Railroad Depot for a grand, select evening party previously arranged to take place at the ever popular Brinewell House at Guffey's station, twenty-four miles from the city. The managers having charge of the arrangements left nothing undone to secure the enjoyment of their guests, and had provided a special train devoted exclusively to the party, no other travelers being received. The efficient Master of Transportation of the road, Mr. D. D. Angell, with commendable consideration for the ladies and gentlemen comprising the excursion party, had fitted up the special train with elegant cars, and placed two elegant and luxurious coaches at their command. Conductor E. R. Butler, one of the most genial and courteous of railroad officials, a gentleman who has as many friends as a gallon tree has leaves in full summer time, had charge of the train, and had as his first lieutenant the clever friend, Mr. J. W. Reynolds, brakeman, and such was the speed of the train as was expressed as the train dashed along the twenty-four mile stretch, on a smooth and unobstructed track, that the journey of forty minutes time. Arriving at the destination the guests found a magnificent supper gotten up in Mrs. Johnston's best style, and we know of no better hostess than Mrs. Johnston, a comfortable lady who has the happy knack of pleasing all, and who has always been the favored Mecca. In the full enjoyment of the bountiful supper, with the tenderest substantials the bread and concoctions growing-manna were sought and found. Toasts were responded to, when a special car was attached to the train, and the party returned to the city, where a special supper was served. The happy dozen hours were spent in dancing, and when a special train was again attached, the party dozed round in the cars, fairly landed down with the excursion. Indeed, we have never set down to a better meal, and the universal verdict was that the Brinewell House merited the great popularity which it enjoys as a favorite place of resort. After supper an interesting presentation was made. The guests, appreciative of Conductor Butler's courtesy and attentions, gotten up in Dunseath's best style of art. Happy speeches were made and although Mr. Butler is a modest man, we must say that few railroad officials enjoy such universal appreciation as he does of their friends and patrons. The dance was resumed next early in the morning, after partaking of a bountiful breakfast, the guests found their special train and homeward came, all heartily pleased with the excursion. The managers deserve unstinted praise for the liberal and admirable manner in which they managed the very agreeable occasion. Any of our readers desiring a pleasant time should not forget that the Brinewell House is one of the very best resorts in the State, and sets the best tables besides.

The New Trinity Church.

"They rear old Trinity once more:
And,
The glory of this latter house
Thrice glorious shall be!"

The good people of Pittsburgh will be surprised some fine autumnal morning to discover a group of church buildings of exceeding beauty which have seemingly sprung up and grown with the verdure of the trees in the beautiful church yard of Trinity Parish on Sixth avenue. The leaves will fall and unveil to the gaze of the finest specimen of Gothic stone work in the country. Genuine English Gothic too—pure as if designed by architects of the 13th century.

"'Tis—what it shows abroad—
A mountain piled in shapely blocks,
And made the House of God."

The extreme length of masonry in over two hundred feet. The spire, at its highest elevation will be seventy-five feet high. The tower and spire, of beautifully wrought stone, will rise up, a pile of more than two hundred feet. With the next fall of the leaf may be heard through the stone tracery of its belfry loft, the music of a fine chime of bells, which will not only ring out a merry call to worship the Almighty in his holy temple, but hourly and quarter hourly mark the passing time.

The form of the Church is that of the emblem of the Christian faith. Within, a lofty nave, supported on clustered columns of stone with high arches, the apsidal chancel with its stone, fonnts, pulpit and stalls of skillful workmanship, will present a magnificent and richly painted pause. Without, strongly marked lines of massive buttresses deep traceried windows, wrought with stained glass, lighting corridors and houses. These all, from porch to altar, from corner stone to spire cross, make an edifice delightful to look upon.

"Bear cross! that by thy height is air:
Bear wide, wide, blest door!
And ever crowd, ye faithful there,
Safe, lowly, rich and poor!
Sweet bells, that by the breeze grind sound,
And let its message be
Ye are by thirst, here Christ is found,
And here His home is free."

Penalty Record.

We are indebted to the agent, Mr. Amos Stevens, 69 Fifth avenue, for a copy of the beautiful "*Photographic Family Record*," published for our readers by Messrs. Rand & Sherrard, Chicago. The design provides for a tasteful arrangement of photographic likenesses of all the members of a family, the heads of the house in a central position, crowned with wreaths of laurel and fruitful vines. Beautiful engravings of the home, and of the sons and daughters, embellished by twigs and tendrils of exquisite floral beauty. The final results of the whole is a picture of rare richness and appropriate ornament to hang upon the wall of a parlor, sitting room, or library. The price is but $5, and we know of no more delightful present for a husband to make his wife, or a wife to her husband, than a copy of this Record. Indeed, we have never set down to a better meal, and the universal verdict was that the Brinewell House merited the great popularity which it enjoys as a favorite place of resort. After supper an interesting presentation was made. The guests, appreciative of Conductor Butler's courtesy and attentions, gotten up in Dunseath's best style of art. Happy speeches were made and although Mr. Butler is a modest man, we must say that few railroad officials enjoy such universal appreciation as he does of their friends and patrons. The dance was resumed next early in the morning, after partaking of a bountiful breakfast, the guests found their special train and homeward came, all heartily pleased with the excursion. The managers deserve unstinted praise for the liberal and admirable manner in which they managed the very agreeable occasion. Any of our readers desiring a pleasant time should not forget that the Brinewell House is one of the very best resorts in the State, and sets the best tables besides.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following is the list of colored voters appointed as a Vigilance Committee of the different wards in Allegheny city:

FIRST WARD.

WM. CARNEY, Chairman.
Jas. Godfrey, John F. Thompson.
Chas. Brouden, Wm. Miles.

SECOND WARD.

REV. J. W. TIBEY, Chairman.
Geo. D. Gross, Jas. Johnson.
Lewis Belt, Richard Lane.
Thos. E. Burgess, John M. Clark.
Henry Jones, Wm. Austin.
Mellor Harris.

THIRD WARD.

B. F. PULPRESS, Chairman.
Chas. Jackson, Alex. Stevenson.
Thos. R. Roach, Henry C. Pulpress.
Henry Duglass, John. F. Roan.
Prof. B. K. Sampson, Richard Wallace.
Jno. S. Williamson, Thos. Taylor.
R. C. Davis, Wm. Duff.
Capt. Wilkinson, Jr. Chas. Mahony.
Jos. H. Manny, Henry W. Jones.
Phillip Peterson.

FOURTH WARD.

ALMSTEAD MORRISON, Chairman.
Jerry Robinson, D. W. Gordon.
J. E. Catlin, John B. Scott.
Cyrus Dunlap.

FIFTH WARD.

FATHER FRANK WHETS, Chairman.
F. J. Caperton, H. G. Somers.
Wm. Rodgers, Robt. E. Smith.

M'CLURE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN WILSON, Chairman.
Robert Wilson, Hanson F. Jones.

RESERVE TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON WELLS, Chairman.
S. J. Wilkinson, Sen. John Anderson.
Alex. Wesley. Wm. Kyles.
Fred. Wilson. Wm. Austin.
Henry Wesley.

BENJ. F. PULPRESS, President.
S. A. NEALE, Secretary.

The following additional Vigilance Committees have been handed in for publication:

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.

COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Chairman.
John McD. Crossan. Edward House.
John Torrence, John May.
William C. Adams, John Rauch.
Jas. A. Young, J. F. Metzger.
F. J. Louden. Richard P. Thompson.
Thomas Bailey, Alex. Aiken.
Charles Rauch, A. C. Mattern.
James M. Fahnestock, Alfred Sanders.
George Whitfield, Milton King.
Charles Porter, Wm. P. Ellsworth.
Austin B. Lloyd, F. M. Bowers.
D. W. C. Carroll, Col. John Leech.
Crosby Gray, George Fortune.
Robert Houston, Thos. B. Houston.
Reese Owens, Wm. R. Sientz.
H. F. Weyman, David Lloyd.
S. M. Young, John T. Steen.
James S. Richardson, John F. Hunter.
Thomas H. Phelps, Chas. Van Hook.
H. D. Weldin, Thomas Ewing.
A. C. Taylor, A. S. Nicholson.
R. B. Parkinson, John Paul.
Dr. Addison Arthurs, William Cropp.
James Black, John Anderson.
Tobias Fehl, William Woods.
Louis Rauch, Wm. Cunningham.
Jacob C. Parry, Henry Bender.
Calvin Adams, C. E. Milliken.
Levi Lewis, Thos. S. Bigelow.
William Bagaley, A. Ludwig.
Thomas Steel. Jno. A. Floyd.

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.

By authority of the Republican County Executive Committee, I have appointed the following named persons on the Vigilance Committee of the Third ward, Pittsburgh:

John Wallikey, John Urban.
James Logan, Jr., John Voskamp,
John Lefever, George Schumacker,
Robert Graybarn. William Best,
E. B. Wilt, Amos Lewis,
J. C. Schaupp, John Brooks,
Adolphus Fox, Henry Brooks,
Thomas Thorn, Solomon Morris,
Edward Collier, Alfred A. Gibson,
William Lewis, Alfred T. Mathews,
Christopher Wood, Richard Mathews,
James Flemming, Francis Truman,
Henry Reismeyer, Henry Young,
J. Quirk, William Johnson,
P. Magee, J. Strickland,
George Smith. Warner Washington.

The above named gentlemen and all other Republicans of the Third ward are requested to meet at the Recorder's office on Friday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

THOMAS J. HOWE, Chairman.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—PITTSBURGH.

JNO. MCMASTERS, Chairman.
Frank Bissell, Wm. Wightman.
David Jones, Wm. Bendle,
Henry Williams, Wm. Francis.
Christ. Seibert, Wm. Logan,
S. M. Kier, Benj. Darlington,
C. W. Lewis, J. J. Livingston,
Adam Wagoner, W. W. Wallace,
Alex. S. Tomlinson, Aaron Blasdell.
John Moreland,

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.

JAMES H. PALMER, Chairman.
George T. Oliver, Gust. Hollfest,
Jos. Farrell, Wm. Hartman,
Fred. Bier, John A. Kaercher,
H. C. Bughman, Frank Hohne,
Henry Bordaud, Wm. McKee,
Jacob Harbert, Charles Schnauzer,
John R. Bingier, O. H. Ormsby, Jr.,
James Berry, Delas Platt,
Fred. Best, Wm. Price,
Robert K. Barnett, George Rickert,
Wm. Cowen, W. C. Stroup,
W. Cox, John Schmith,
Joseph Chadwick, J. W. G. Smith,
Hiram Duke, Wm. Stevenson,
Charles D. Ebdy, Harrison Taylor,
John Fritz, Joshua Toustill,
George E. Flower, John Harper,
Wm. Gardner, J. H. Williamson,
James Gardner, Thomas Neuper.
Joseph Heeplue, George Wilson.
Andrew Harper, John E. Williams.
Conrad Hartman.

The Committee will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Hazelwood school house, for organization.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.

At a meeting of the Republicans of this ward, the following named gentlemen were added to the Vigilance Committee, with instructions to canvass each block and to see that each Republican voter will be at the polls to vote:

James Billings, Thomas Ray,
Chas. Weaver, Andrew Patterson.
E. P. Berg, J. M. Drennan.
Andrew Marshall, F. Beckert,
Francis Torrance, A. W. Erwin,
A. H. English, Joseph Boyd,
John R. Darr, John Rosenberger,
Jos. H. Sewell, Joseph Meyer,
John Mezer, John Owens,
Wm. Swindle, W. R. Thorn, M.D.
John F. Smith, David Richey.
Sam. McGinnis, F. Faber,
Philip Lies, Jacob Schafnit,
Henry Lang, Christ. Dellinbach,
John Schneider, Andrew Kiesling,
Conrad Eisenbauer, Michael Simon.
Wm. H. Lang, Daniel Shibe.

BIRMINGHAM, SECOND PRECINCT—ADDITIONAL

A. Jarrett, Chas. Best,
A. Arrass, Wm. Young,
Peter Tesh, Dalcer Leiser,
Chas. Rick, O. McShane,
H. Hustead, C. Hoessnuier,
M. B. Hartzell, J. Moigie.

BRADDOCKS.

Wm. Rodgers, M. G. Corey,
Thos. M'Vay, Geo. C. Smith.
Wm. Fritzius, H. B. Grannis.
Wm. Fasset, Jos. Wills,
Calvin Pritzius, Geo. Fritzius,
James Palmer, Samuel Watt,
Wm. Speer, John Lawrence,
T. S. Guthrie, E. J. Allen.
John Robinson, Wm. M'Adams,
Isaac Mills, W. J. Lynn,
Thos. Struthers, Philip Sharas,
John Ewer, John Thayer,
Dan Richardson, J. Householder,
Wm. Racy, Saml. Dempster,
Isaac Mills. Jr. Ed. M'Creedy.

The above named committee will meet at the school house on Friday evening at seven o'clock. A. DEMPSTER, Chairman.

M'KEESPORT.

Capt. G. W. Gray, Dick Wilson.
Jas. R. Berry. Geo. Ludwick.
W. D. Wood, J. H. West,
John Wadsworth, J. W. Rinckburn,
P. B. Reese, Wm. Wyatt,
J. W. Patterson, S. H. Huffman,
David Richards, John Rowland,
Dr. Yankirk, Lewis Held,
G. W. Cook, W. W. Hunter.
Alex. Miller, Isaac West,
Thos. Morgan, Jno. Adair.
Jas. Harrison, Clark Wolfe,
B. S. Haney, Jno. P. Davitt,
Wm. Merrington, D. G. Lindsey,
E. Davis, Wm. Walker.
J. R. McMarlis, Ben. Brodhead,
A. T. Lakins, Jno. Alabrant,
Nathan Kirkwood, John Wyant,
Benj. Yearkins, Michael Nicholaus,
Jas. W. Millikes, Samuel Straw.

FINDLEY TOWNSHIP.

A. R. BURNS, Chairman.
Thomas Purdy, Sr. J. W. Guy,
George McNall, Thomson Bayne,
Oliver T. Barns, Stewart S. Burns,
Americus Shaffer, Wm. Haiton
Nilson Hoods, John Kevin.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Full Deed at Sharon—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

John Windlin fell dead at his residence, No. 716 Penn street, yesterday morning at half-past six o'clock. He had been complaining of ill-health on Monday, but nothing was thought of it, as he had been subject to occasional indisposition at intervals for several months past. He arose and dressed himself, and appeared as well as usual, but soon after, while preparing to go to work, he suddenly fell to the floor and expired. Mr. Windlin was a German, about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife but no children. He was held in high esteem in the community, and was of steady, industrious habits.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

The Quickest Hunters.

WEST NEWTON, PA., Sept. 28, 1870.

A few days ago some of our citizens, perhaps a dozen in number, arranged to have an old-fashioned squirrel hunt," which came off yesterday. The party was equally divided as to numbers, one part being under the leadership of Dr. J. H. Ritchie, and the other under Mr. F. J. Rohland as their leader. The contest was to last two days, and the side which killed the most squirrels, to be regaled with a splendid supper at the expense of the losing party. The hunt commenced in right earnest, and the boys were all in high glee, so that those in the habit of retiring early, were kept up the greater part of the night, and the consequence was that the boys were all late in the morning. Some of the boys, however, were up early enough to get their breakfast before starting out, but the majority of them were not seen until about 10 o'clock A. M. Some of the boys, it is said, did not get to bed at all, but kept up the fun all night